PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE LXII.

DR. GOEBBELS TELLS THE TRUTH.

HOW B. B. C. BROADCASTS AFFECT THE GERMANS.
FAITH IN FUEHRER UNDERMINED.
BRITISH " POISON " AT WORK.

by

Wickham Steed. (*In a recent B. B. C. talk*).

In one of Charles Dickens' famous novels there is an especially villanous rogue who wants to swear an affidavit which he calls an Alfred David, in support of an egregious lie, and when he is about to tell this lie, he says emphatically, " I tell the truth."

Dr. Goebbels, the eminent Nazi Minister for Propaganda, reminds me of this fellow. He had the effrontery to say, in a recent signed newspaper article, that from the outbreak of war he had given strict orders to the German press and radio to tell the strict truth and nothing but the truth.

And then, by a kind of inadvertent miracle, he did tell the truth. Of course he did not tell it straight out. It came at the end of an announcement that he had established the death penalty for the crime of listening to B. B. C. broadcasts from London.

The poisonous quality of these broadcasts, he said, would envenom the Germans' souls if they were listened to. Some Germans might think their soul strong enough to withstand the British poison. They were wrong; the poison would enter into them and undermine their faith in the Fuehrer.

Then came the truth.

"IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE LOSE FAITH IN THE FUEHRER," DR. GOEBBELS WROTE, "THEY WILL LOSE THE WAR."

This strikes me as a very curious utterance indeed.

It was already dangerous for the Germans to listen to the B. B. C. broadcasts in English or German from London. Mr. Shirer, who up to last December was a representative in Germany of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation of America, gives two instances in his remarkable "Berlin Diary" which was recently published in the United States.

One instance is that of the mother of a German airman who was supposed to have been lost in a raid on England. She was officially informed of his death. But the B. B. C. broadcast in German from London gives every week a list of German prisoners who have been taken, and one week the name of this missing German airman was given.

Eight of his mother's friends wrote at once to tell her the good news. She denounced them all to the Gestapo or the Secret Police for having been guilty of the crime of listening to B. B. C. broadcasts. They were all arrested.

Mr. Shirer tried to mention this fact in one of his own broadcasts from Berlin to the United States, but the German censor cut it out saying that the German heroism of the mother might not be appreciated in the United States.

The second instance is of a German submarine Lieutenant who, unknown to the German authorities, was rescued by British seamen when his submarine was sunk.

His parents were officially informed of his death and they arranged a church funeral service for him. Shortly before the service a number of tradesmen and friends informed the parents that their son's name had been included in a list of prisoners broadcast by the B. B. C.

A family council was held and it was decided to go through with the funeral service lest the countermanding of it threw suspicion on the tradesmen and friends. After the funeral service the safety of the Lieutenant was secretly celebrated.

Villanous rogue though he be, unusually incapable of telling the truth, I feel a sort of sneaking admiration for Dr. Goebbels, the sort of admiration one feels for the cleverness of a clever murderer. If he has bungled things, as he sometimes does, it is because he has been caught on the raw and thrown off his guard.

Dr. Goebbels bungled, for example, the story of the flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland and contradicted himself five or six times in as many hours.

But this appears to have been because Hitler had dictated the first fantastic version of the flight of Hess and poor Goebbels had to tie himself into knots in the hope of unbewildering the bewildered German public.

Now it would seem that the dangerous habit of listening to British broadcasts has spread in Germany, and the failure of Hitler to smash his way through the Russian armies and to capture Moscow in six weeks has made the Germans more eager than ever to know what has really happened. **They have begun to lose confidence in Goebbels, which is only one degree less bad than losing confidence in the Fuehrer.**

Besides, the German public had been told to expect peace before very long, and Goebbels had prepared for a great peace offensive by Hitler as soon as Russia was defeated.

But somehow or the other, President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill got together first and launched their peace offensive, which has not only blanketed any peace offensive Hitler might attempt, but speaks of the sort of peace that will have to be made after the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

Now President Roosevelt has informed Congress that any compromise peace would merely give Nazism time to take rest and arm afresh for a second attempt to conquer Europe, Asia and the American Hemisphere itself, and that there can be no truce with it.

This cannot be altogether pleasant for Hitler and Goebbels to hear. They may or may not begin to fear for their own skins, but they certainly fear that if the German people listen to British broadcasts and get the notion that only Hitler and the Nazi tyranny stands between them and peace, doubt may spring up whether the German people would not be better off without the Nazi tyranny.

Dr. Goebbels must have come to know that this doubt was beginning to spread. Hence his announcement that those Germans who listen to the poisonous B. B. C. broadcasts will have their heads chopped off. Hence also the explanation that, if they lose faith in the Fuehrer, the Germans will lose the war.

When I read Dr. Goebbels' article, something stirred in my memory. I have now refreshed it, and have found a curious historical parallel.

In the summer of 1918 we dropped day after day millions of leaflets over the German front. One day, on one side these leaflets gave an exact description and a map of the front line with the positions gained or lost. On the reverse side were extracts from German newspapers that were not allowed to reach the front.

Little by little, the German soldiers came to look upon our leaflets as daily newspapers, because they found them truthful about their own part of the front. So the poison of truth entered into their souls, and it is interesting to compare the language of Goebbels with that which Field Marshal Von Hindenberg and the Commander of the Sixth German Army used in proclamations to their troops during August 1918.

Hindenberg said, using the very argument of Goebbels, "The enemy has undertaken a war against the German spirit, knowing that if that spirit were poisoned, German arms might be blunted. Besides bombs which kill the body, the enemy is throwing down leaflets intended to kill the soul. This poison is working both at the front and among the men on leave. The enemy is also saying to the Germans, 'Your form of government is wrong. Help us to give you a better form of state.' It might be a sign of strength to permit enemy reports to appear in German newspapers," but, concluded Hindenberg, "It is really a weakness only because it allows the enemy's poison to find an entrance among us."

The Commander of the Sixth German Army on his part said: "The enemy begins to realise that we cannot be crushed by blockade, superiority of numbers, or force of arms. He is therefore trying as a last resort to induce in the minds of the German people a doubt of their invincibility. His thought and aim are that his tracts and pamphlets may suggest a doubt, even for a moment, in the minds of those who do not think for themselves and that their confidence in their leaders, in their own strength and in the inexhaustible resources of Germany may be shattered."

This was in August 1918. **Twenty three years later, in August 1941, Dr. Goebbels shows the same alarm**, and adjures the German people to beware of British poison and not to lose faith in their leader lest they lose the war.

By the end of October 1918, the German leaders saw that they had lost the war and sued for an armistice. I do not suggest that by the end of October 1941 Hitler and his fellow rogues will see that they have lost the war or will sue for an armistice.

No such expectations would enter our mind. The German armies are making desperate attempts to break down the resistance of Russia. They have secured a footing on the Black Sea north-east of Odessa. But they are also preparing for a winter compaign and are trying to equip their troops with the wherewithal to bear the rigours of a Russian winter, which they may begin to feel within a month or six weeks.

Yet while they make these efforts Hitler and Goebbels are evidently conscious that **the spirit of the German people sorely needs protection against disappointment and despondency.** If it were not so, Dr. Goebbels would hardly have announced the death penalty for listening to British broadcasts nor would he have implored the German people not to lose faith in their Fuehrer.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

13—9—41 to 18—9—41.

The Challenge.—President Roosevelt has at last thrown down the gauntlet to Hitler. In a broadcast on the 11-th, described by Mr. Curtin, the Australian Labour Leader, as 'a great speech of a great man, on behalf of a great country' the President has, in no uncertain terms, declared at last his resolve to put down Nazi piracy miscalled the Battle of the Atlantic and has thus taken a definite step forward not only in the interests of BRITAIN but, as he admitted, of 'all the Americans in all the AMERICAS.'

Intrigue & Piracy.—The Nazi programme of action for the present in respect of the New World is twofold, a fifth column activity of intrigue and sabotage such as has been witnessed at URUGUAY, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA and COLUMBIA, and piracy of which the *Greer* affair is neither an accident nor an isolated incident but one of a series of which the *Robin Moor*, the *Sessa*, and the *Steel-Seafarer* are other instances, a deliberate attempt, in defiance of International Law and all morality, to destroy the bridge of ships which AMERICA has built for her commerce. It is time that Americans who split hairs and fancy the survival of their navy after the destruction of the British must learn some arithmetic. With all EUROPE and the FAR EAST, in their hands, the Nazis could build

a fleet larger than the U. S. could ever hope to own. AMERICA did not seek War but would not depend on German condescension to carry on her overseas trade. The sea-lanes must be kept open at whatever cost. AMERICA would no longer wait to be attacked but shoot the enemy at sight. 'When you see a rattle snake poised', said the President, 'you do not wait until he has struck'. From the 16th all merchant ships, 'not only American but of any flag' engaged in commerce in the 'U. S. defensive waters' will be 'protected'. The obligation of AMERICA in the matter was historic, having once before cleared the Caribbean and Barbary waters of piracy.

Defensive waters?—The definition of 'U. S. Defensive Waters' is kept purposely elastic. What was originally 300 miles has now been extended to ICELAND, and Nazi reaction, if it should continue piratical may extend the area to 'all navigable waters' 'anywhere on the globe' President Roosevelt has already foreshadowed the Pacific.

On the Ready.—U. S. Naval Ships are now on the ready, stripped for action. The repeal of the Neutrality Act is said to be under consideration; Lease and Lend material is convoyed, and in addition there are other means, at AMERICA's disposal for safeguarding the freedom of the seas.

Relief to British Navy.—BRITAIN, particularly, the British Navy should be thankful that her solitary vigil of the Atlantic will hereafter be shared by a powerful partner, and that her Warships may now be diverted, as necessary, to other needed theatres of War.

Lease and Lend Aid.—In a report submitted to the Congress on the 15th President Roosevelt said that up to August 31, the War supplies of the U. S. to the Allies amounted to 190,447,670 dollars. The bulk went to BRITAIN, while twelve other countries were also helped and of these exports a third was aviation material. Further under the Lease and Lend programme the U. S. had also undertaken the arming and repairing of British Ships, the training of airmen and the construction of naval and other military bases.

The Russo-German War.—The Battle for LENINGRAD continues with incredible fierceness, the enemy paying heavily for every inch of ground he gains in the approaches to the city. Assisted by the Finns he has started a new offensive on MURMANSK at the far north, with a view

to cut off supplies to LENINGRAD by that route, but the Russians are replying with counter-offensives. The occupation of CHERNIGOV on the Desna, a tributary of the Dnieper has enabled the enemy to threaten KIEV from the north. Having gained a foothold east of the lower Dnieper he is also pushing towards the Isthmus of PEREKOP which joins the CRIMEA to the mainland. This constitutes a threat to Budenny's left flank. At the centre, however, which is the vital point of the whole battle-line, Timoshenko holds the initiative which he gained by the capture of ELNIA and YARTSEVO. SMOLENSK or whatever remains of it is once again under fire, and this time by the Soviet. With the continued occupation of HANGO by the Russians, the command of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland so very essential for the investment of LENINGRAD by its water front is denied to the enemy and his latest attempt to seize the Island of OESEL off the Estonian coast has been frustrated with considerable loss. ODESSA continues to take a heavy toll of lives Rumanian and German. On September 12 BUCHAREST was bombed.

A wing of the R. A. F. complete with all its staff and reserves has joined the struggle in RUSSIA, in addition to other British aircraft operating as Soviet Units under Soviet pilots. Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty has also revealed the fact of British naval help reaching RUSSIA in addition to large quantities of British Lease and Lend materials diverted from her use for Russian defence.

German reserves are running short of which the latest proof is the transfer of half a million men from the Low Countries to the Russian front.

Finnish Apologia.—M. Procope, the Finnish Minister in WASHINGTON has issued a 'blue and white' paper and M Vaino Tanner, the Finnish Trade and Industry Minister has made a statement both intended to give reasons for the continued participation by FINLAND in the Russo-German War even after winning her old frontier. The alleged Russian attempt to invade GERMANY through FINLAND is made the excuse for the permission she actually gave to GERMANY to invade RUSSIA through the same territory. Further the reported Russian interference in the Finnish Presidential election cannot be made a reasonable ground for a declaration of War. Equally frivolous is the plea that Finland's association with GERMANY is only an accident. The fact is that FINLAND having walked into the German parlour is unable to

extricate herself. If the attempt of the U. S. to bring about an armistice should fail she may continue belligerent, without taking active part in the struggle. Field Marshal Mannerheim is reported to have already withdrawn his troops from the Karelian Isthmus.

Bulgarian Treachery.—From a note issued by M. Molotov the Soviet Foreign Commissar it is evident that BULGARIA, while professing now-belligerency has secretly allowed herself to be converted into a German base for operations against ODESSA, the CRIMEA and the CAUCASUS. Besides large German troop and naval concentrations in the territory, Bulgarian aerodromes and ports, the Railways, and the pontoon bridge across the Danube at RUSTCHUK have all been handed over to the enemy. The Bulgarian reply professing loyalty to RUSSIA and categorically denying the charges is hardly convincing. M. Molotov has characterised the reply as unsatisfactory. GERMANY is forcing BULGARIA into a fratricidal War, with RUSSIA. ITALY is rumoured to be advising BULGARIA to take the fatal step but RUSSIA may forestall the Axis intrigue by declaring War herself. If this happened hostile ships would no longer be allowed to enter the Black Sea *via* the DARDENALLES under the plea of Bulgarian neutrality.

Iran has come back into the news again: Rizakhan Pahlevie has abdicated under the compulsion of the British Minister at TEHERAN and British and Russian troops have entered TEHERAN. The ex-Shah has been succeeded by his 21 year old son Shahpur Mahomed Riza, the Valiabad, or Crown Prince. The tardy expulsion of the Germans from IRAN, which is yet by no means complete, led to the suspicion that all was not well with the State of IRAN. The ex-Shah's affinity to the Axis was only too well-known, and his autocratic rule aimed more at self-aggrandisement than for the public good had alienated the sympathies of his people. He had survived his years of usefulness; he had to go.

The new Shah is a young man who has yet to prove his worth. What PERSIA now requires is a constitutional monarch prepared to carry out reforms, and staunch and honest to the Allied Cause. It is satisfactory that the new Shah has agreed to rule constitutionally and repair the damage done by his father. The dismissal of the Chief of Police who did not round up the Germans as he should have done happens to be the first act of the new administration, and is a happy

augury of better things to come. The joint Allied entry into TEHERAN, is intended to speed up the expulsion of the Axis elements and strengthen the hands of the new administration.

Air Battles.—It is significant that September 15 which was marked last year by the heaviest air attack by GERMANY on BRITAIN has passed this year without any attack. On the other hand the British attacks, have continued on Germany with KIEL, ROSTOK, BREMEN, CUXHAVEN and WILHELMSHAVEN and BREST as the principal targets of the week.

The New Order at Work.—In OSLO (NORWAY), where a state of emergency has been proclaimed all transport except Railways is prohibited at night and all cinemas and theatres have been closed. People are forbidden to foregather in streets and squares, in buildings and in the open.

In SARDINIA, which is now entirely in German occupation the Italians are not allowed to enter without a pass.

SERBIA is threatened by a Civil War and the Nazi has threatened a punitive expedition if matters did not improve.

CROATIA is on the verge of insurgence.

Japan.—The Far Eastern situation remains unchanged. According to Mr. PETER FRAZER the negotiations are still in a 'delicate stage'. Mr. Duff Cooper thinks that a Power like JAPAN 'isolated in the Pacific' will not invite the wrath of the democracies.

CHINA is certain that AMERICA will not conclude 'a second MUNICH' sacrificing Chinese interests.

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE CRUX OF THE THIRD YEAR. Speaking at the recent Public Meeting, I had the temerity to emphasise the spiritual aspect of the present ghastly struggle. I now come across the following text by a writer of whom I have not previously heard. "The third year of the war is now upon us and we see that the fundamental test is neither strategic, diplomatic, nor economic, but spiritual."

A mid-European nation, whose leaders were aware that though other nations might prefer and desire peace they were in no shape, individually or collectively, to defend peace against those who preferred violence and power, allowed themselves to be mesmerised and exalted into the dangerous and damnable conviction that all mankind deserved and were destined to enslavement by the first people regimented enough and physically powerful enough to undertake their domination.

The arrogance of the Germans is proved by their selection of themselves as the chosen race; their stupidity is borne out by their assumption that the democracies were decadent. But the damage was done. The democracies were caught at the weakest moment of their history, and EUROPE became 'German' before any effective internationalism could be organised to protect the Individual from the State or Man from the Machine.

Fortunately for the race, and unfortunately for the Germans, an even stronger and fiercer spirit than 'Irab' is love of home and liberty. It saved BRITAIN in her worst hour; it is saving RUSSIA in the same way; it has galvanised the Americans; it inspires CAIRO and DELHI and CHUNGKING. Hitler has evoked something that will overwhelm him but its manifestations have been so far DEFENSIVE.

So—the history of two years having been one of heroic resistance, let us see to it that the third year is one of positive, dynamic effort. The stuff is there, the men are there, the spirit is still there, within that world-group headed by BRITAIN. Let us see to it that effort, co-operation and unselfishness within those nations and between those nations, convert a grand defensive into an irresistible assault on the outposts, the castle-walls and the very citadel of a nation that has betrayed and boasted itself as the Foul Fiend of all time.

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THE R. A. F. IS ALL RIGHT! Any suspicion of dismay at the mounting figure of R. A. F. losses is completely unwarranted, however we may deplore the destruction of planes, or grieve over the loss of splendid lives. Victory, in the air as elsewhere, can never be cheap when issues fundamental for humanity are at stake, but our road to complete victory in the air grows shorter and more certain every day.

In an air war, you see, the defenders have so very much the better chance. They have anti-aircraft defences of the most elaborate kinds to break up enemy attacks; they have only a few minutes flying to get at them; and more pilots are saved because they can land in their own territory. Of these advantages our magnificent Air Force made the very most in the Battle of BRITAIN last year.

A year later their principal role is reversed. They are now the attackers. The German defences have the better chance, and that is mainly why in eight months this year we have lost 959 planes, against 349 in 1940. That is why, for the week ending September 2 this year we have lost 61 to the 25 of the *Luftwaffe*, compared, say, with a September week last year when for a loss of 52 machines, we 'downed' 365 Huns.

But examine the ratio. When we defended, we knocked down nearly 7 for one. When we attack, the German defenders can only manage about 2½ to one—and that despite the fact that whereas the Germans only had to fly a couple of hundred miles to the attack, our planes have to run the gauntlet of perhaps 1200! In case you suggest that it is hardly fair to select a couple of weeks on which to base figures, let us regard the picture as a whole. Last year, while the Germans were attacking they lost in the ratio of rather more than 3½ : 1. In the eight months of this year, during which we have been the attackers, we have lost in the ratio of 1½ : 1.

What further proof is needed of the R. A. F.'s tremendous superiority in air material, technique and personnel?

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THOSE BIG BOMBS. On August 28 the British Embassy in ANKARA released some figures which amply bear out our recent deductions about the change in bombing theory in favour of fewer but heavier bombs. In January this year, the R. A. F. made 1,100 sorties and dropped 800 tons of bombs. In July we made 3,900 sorties and dropped 4,400 tons of bombs. Roughly speaking bomb-loads have been increased by about 100% since the War began, the 'sorties' figure last given being higher because of the increased numbers in the operations, sometimes as many as 300 planes taking part.

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THE FINNS. There have been a lot of circumstantial reports to the effect that the Finns are getting tired of their German friends and would like to make peace with RUSSIA. These reports go to the rather extravagant lengths of suggesting that the Germans would allow this because they don't fancy a winter campaign in those parts, and would justify it by propaganda to the effect that once FINLAND's natural borders had been re-established the world itself would be a witness to GERMANY's further disinterestedness! There is rather a picturesque 'proof' of these correspondents' deductions in the tale that when Dr. Goebbels recently became particularly fulsome about the Finns, and Hitler bestowed a bar on Field Marshall Mannerheim's Iron Cross, it was not even mentioned in the Finnish press!

We ourselves suspect that the Germans are having to make the best of a bad job. The Finns have had enough, both of War and of German domination. They have been kept ruthlessly at a dirty job in order to save German troops who had already shown themselves inferior at Arctic fighting. Now that the Baltic is about to freeze up transport, the only way for Hitler to send specialists and crack generals (and Gestapo) to ginger up the Finns would be by compelling SWEDEN to facilitate the passage of more of those troops whose first joyride through 'neutral' territory cost SWEDEN much neutral sympathy, and perhaps something more material, in the middle of the year.

In any case it looks as if German leadership in FINLAND is over. The 'crusade' against Bolshevism has been a 'flop', if we are to set any store by Goebbels' frank admission on August 20 that the German invasion of RUSSIA was necessary not as a ideological crusade, but as a preliminary to the final struggle against BRITAIN!

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THE REWARD OF SINCERITY. We have commented before on a certain reserve on the part of the Turkish press in their attitude towards the Russo-British action in IRAN. It is gratifying to note that since the terms of the agreement between these Powers and the Government of IRAN fully safeguard the independence of IRAN and a continuance of the payment of oil royalties so valuable for the maintenance of that independence, the tone of Turkish official pronouncements has been more shrewdly and uncompromisingly neutral than ever. An interesting confirmation of this is the reliable report that when a neutral power recently warned TURKEY that she might soon be forced to say definitely which side she is on, it received the prompt rejoinder that whichever power put that question would find TURKEY on the opposite side!

Now the next move lies with GERMANY. Von Papen's silky endeavours (when the Germans' South Russian push looked more promising than it now does) to make a bundobust whereby the Turkish railway should be at the disposal of Axis troops on condition that not a single German soldier set foot on Turkish soil, have gone astray because there will be no Fifth Column in IRAN with whom to join up. Von Papen has gone home again, and a change in German plans seems inevitable. That change can only be increased pressure on TURKEY to join the Axis, or yield the Straits, and to that—despite the presence of German, Italian and Bulgarian troops on their frontier (generally estimated at the moment to be NOT enough for invasion)—"the answer will be in the negative".

WAKE UP, PUDUKKOTTAI. Are we to be forced to qualify our encomiums last week about the laudable War spirit exhibited in the Public Meeting on the 7th ? Reports from the Assistant Recruiting Officer after his recent visit certainly afford little ground for complacency in one aspect anyhow ! "What's the matter with the place ?" he asked. "Practically no one turns up to be inspected." And he went on to disclose that when last month he passed a batch of a thousand young men into the various depôts as recruits, only TWO of these were from PUDUKKOTTAI. If TRICHY, and TINNEVELLY and TANJORE and TRAVANCORE youngsters feel the call, why don't ours ?

Every newspaper has announcements of the need for recruits, particularly down here—for such services as Infantry units, Sappers and Miners, Signals, and Mechanical Transport. The age-limits are 18 to 28 ; the physical qualifications, height 5 ft 2 ins. and weight 110 lbs ; the *lowest* pay offerred is Rs. 16 p. m., plus all clothing and food, and free transport to the depôts.

The history of PUDUKKOTTAI proves that there were some pretty stout fighting men in the State once, yet at a time and for a cause which far transcends any previous occasion for a display of military virtue, PUDUKKOTTAI supplies only two men in a batch of a thousand TAMILNAD and TRAVANCORE recruits !

"No, this definitely won't do" as His Highness remarked when he heard of it !

BRITISH and Russian Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
8—9—41. (Monday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	The coastal area in NORWAY ...	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	Industrial premises, and Henschel locomotive workshops at KASSEL.	...	...
	Industrial objectives at MUNSTER and **other places in Western GERMANY.**	...	...
	The docks at CHERBOURG.	No loss.	...

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
8—9—41.	**(Monday.)**—*cont.*		
	GREECE.		
	The CORINTH Canal in GREECE	...	Considerably damaged.
	CRETE.		
	The aerodrome at HERAKLION	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The landing grounds at TMIMI, MARTUBA, DERNA, and EL GAZALA.	...	Damaged.
	Motor transport on the road between DERNA and TOBRUK.	...	Many big fires started.
	Air fight off the coast of CYRENAICA.	2 planes.	Enemy bombers driven away.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops and aircraft on the aerodrome in the battle area.	27 planes.	59 planes.
	(By R. A. F. planes)		
	ENGLISH CHANNEL.		
DAY :—			
	Shipping off the Belgian coast	...	Flak ship sunk. 2 small ships hit.
	Shipping in the English Channel ...	2 day bombers.	...
	SICILY.		
	The harbour and shipping at PALERMO.	...	3 ships damaged.
	The aerodromes at CATANIA and GERBINI.	...	...
9—9—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	No reports of day or night operations.	...	...
	SICILY.		
	The power station, ferry stages and landing stages at MESSINA.	...	Fires started.
	The aerodrome at CASTEVETRANO ...	...	Damaged by fire.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
9—9—41. (Tuesday).—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The aerodromes at GAMBUT and MONASTIR.	No loss.	2 planes destroyed. Others damaged.
	(By Russian Planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Infantry, Artillery and aircraft on the aerodromes throughout the entire fighting area.	41 planes.	81 planes.
10—9—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	An enemy convoy off the South coast of NORWAY.	...	1 supply ship sunk.
	Gun positions in Northern FRANCE...	...	
	Enemy ships in the North Sea ...	...	Ships hit.
	Offensive patrols over the Northern FRANCE and the English Channel.	1 fighter.	...
	ITALY.		
	The Royal Arsenal factories and railways at TURIN.	...	...
	SICILY.		
	Ferries, landing stages, the power-house and a train at MESSINA.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.	....	...
	Enemy aircraft on the aerodrome at MARTUBA.	...	Many planes. damaged.
	Landing grounds at GAMBUT and DERNA.	...	...
	(By Russian planes.)		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops, Air cambats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.	32 planes.	53 planes.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—9—41.	**(Thursday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Enemy positions and aerodrome hangars in Northern FRANCE.	...	...
	NIGHT :—		
	The Naval Base at KIEL.	...	Considerably damaged.
	The Baltic port of ROSTOCK	...	Fires started.
	The docks at LE HAVRE, BOULOGNE and HAUGESUND.	...	...
	An aerodrome near STAVANGER.	...	...
	Enemy shipping off the Dutch Coast.	...	2 ships hit.
	Enemy ships off the Coast of NORWAY.	...	1 ship hit.
	Military objectives in Northern FRANCE.	...	...
	Enemy Gun positions at CAP GRISNEZ.	...	...
	The harbour at BOULOGNE.	...	...
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	An enemy Convoy in the Central MEDITERRANEAN.	...	3 merchant men destroyed ; some others damaged.
	SICILY.		
	Ships and the dry dock at PALERMO.	...	A ship set on fire.
	A munitions factory and the harbour at LICATA.	...	...
	The Railway Station near RAGUSA.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and an oil tanker at BENGHAZI.	...	...
	Motor transport and stores on a road between BENGHAZI and TOKRA.	...	...
	Motor transport on the road between BARCE and SLONTA.	No loss.	1 bomber.
	The aerodrome at AZOZO ...	...	Damaged

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—9—41. (Thursday).—*cont.*			
	IONIAN SEA.		
	Two ships and one destroyer in the Ionian Sea.	...	1 ship sunk.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air cambats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battle area.	34 planes.	50 planes.
12—9—41. (Friday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	MORNING :—		
	A German convoy off TERSCHELLING Island.	...	1 ship hit.
	AFTERNOON :—		
	An enemy convoy off the Dutch Coast.	...	1 ship damaged.
	Offensive operations over the North Sea and the coast of HOLLAND.	...	...
	NIGHT :—		
	Industrial objectives at FRANKFURT and elsewhere in the RHINELAND.	...	...
	The docks at CHERBOURG ...	...	...
	The port of St. NAZAIRE ...	...	...
	Enemy shipping off the FRISIAN Islands.	2 bombers.	A supply ship hit.
	CRETE.		
	Landing grounds at HERAKLION and MALINE.	...	Big fires started.
	SICILY.		
	Aircraft on the aerodrome and aerodromes at GERBINI and CATANIA.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Landing grounds at GAMBUT and EL GAZALA.	...	1 aircraft directly hit.
	Aerodromes at BARDIA ...	...	Fires started.
	Enemy positions south of GONDAR. ...	...	...

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
12—9—41.	**(Friday)**—*cont.*		
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes throughout the entire war area.	...	...
	RUMANIA.		
	BUCHAREST ...	No loss.	...
13—9—41.	**(Saturday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Offensive sweeps over the English Channel and enemy occupied territory.	No loss.	...
	NIGHT :—		
	The dry docks and the German battleships, " Scharnhorst and Gneisenau " lying there at BREST. **The Docks** at LEHAVRE. **Offensive patrol over enemy aerodromes** in Northern FRANCE.	No loss.	... One plane.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at the TRIPOLI.	...	Damaged.
	Oil stroage building at BARCE.	...	Set on fire.
	The harbour at BENGHAZI	...	...
	One large ship at ZUARA	...	The ship exploded.
	SICILY.		
	The aerodrome at GERBINI	...	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air combats over the entire battle area	...	...
14—9—41	**(Sunday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	No information available.	...	...

Date.	Targets	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
14—9—41.	**(Sunday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy motor transport and armoured fighting vehicles in the frontier area	...	
	A concentration of enemy aircraft on the landing ground at GAMBUT	7 planes. 2 pilots safe.	14 planes. Many planes damaged. 8 planes burnt.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Infantry, Artillery, air combats and aircraft on the aerodrome along the whole fighting sector.	18 planes.	29 planes.
	Enemy tank columns near LENINGRAD	...	...

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air force losses and results of air bombardment.
9—9—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	BRITAIN.		
	No air activity at all ...	...	...
	RUSSIA.		
	MOSCOW and **LENINGRAD** ...	1 plane.	No damage.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal Zone	1 plane; another damaged.	Slight damage.
10—9—41.	**(Wednesday.)**		
	BRITAIN.		
	No air activity at all ...	...	...
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD	...	Driven away.
	PALESTINE.		
	A place near ACRE ...	...	No damage or casualties.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
11—9—41. (Thursday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	One point in North-Eastern SCOTLAND	...	No damage.
	NIGHT :—		
	Eastern coastal areas in ENGLAND ...	...	A few injured.
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD	11 planes.	...
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal Zone	1 plane ; Many more damaged.	No damage.
	NORTH SEA.		
	A British Convoy in the North Sea ...	1 plane.	One small ship slightly damaged.
12—9—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	North-Eastern Coastal area in ENGLAND.	...	Only minor damage.
	NIGHT :—		
	One point in North-East ENGLAND...	2 planes.	Some houses damaged.
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD ...	... ...	...
13—9—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	East Coast of ENGLAND	... ...	Slight damage.
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD ...	... ...	...
14—9—41. (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	No information available	... ...	...
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal Zone ...	... ...	No casualties ; Only slight damage.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
15—9—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	No air activity anywhere in BRITAIN	...	...
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD	...	No damage.
	Russian positions around LENINGRAD	...	...

DANGER AND OPPORTUNITY.

(We amplify here our article on p. 27 of our last issue—Bulletin No. 61).

"He may march to the gates of India—it will avail him nothing"—Winston Churchill.

THE Axis has openly threatened India, and not for the first time. "Wait for the arrival of the Nazis at the Indian borders", said Rome Radio in Hindustani on Sep. 4. Two days later Berlin attempted to atone for the indiscretion of its junior partner by broadcasting in Hindustani: "Germany has not the least intention of attacking India".

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Germany, according to the protestations of her spokesmen, had not the least intention of attacking Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Jugoslavia, Greece or Russia. And "waiting for the arrival of the Nazis at the borders" is the suicidal game she has continually asked her victims to play.

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To-day Indian troops are indeed waiting for the arrival of Axis enemies, but not in the unarmed and supine manner that the Axis likes to see. If there were no other justification for the strategic defence of India and her neighbours at the outposts which have been so stoutly held, the angry evidence of Axis frustration would furnish the reason.

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Little more than a year ago the defence of Egypt and Suez India's vital western gateway, became a huge new problem when Britain lost a trusted ally in France and gained an untried enemy in Italy. On Sept. 15, 1940, the promised date for Hitler's invasion of Britain, Graziani crossed the Egyptian border and prophesied the swift capture of Alexandria.

But the Italians were held, and in December Indian troops started their catastrophic rout in Libya by the brilliant Sidi Barrani action. Now British and Indian troops face Mussolini's domineering rescuer with equal resolution.

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Meanwhile Italian boasts to have ended British control of the Red Sea met their nemesis in the collapse of the whole Italian Empire in East Africa, its highlight the magnificent storming of Keren, in which Indian troops were again prominent.

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Checked at the outer works, the Axis took to tunnelling. Iraq, Syria, and Iran were in turn honeycombed with intrigue in a scientific plan to destroy them from within and turn the flank of India's defence. British and Allied action, taken only just in time, removed these dangers, and in every campaign Indian troops played a manful part.

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The opening of the war's third year sees the peril nearer to India on both sides. But it also sees India's defence in good hands.

R. A. F. Losses in Offensive Operations.

Sept.—Dec. 1939	...	...	26
Jan.—Dec. 1940	...	...	349
Jan.—Aug. 1941	...	...	959

These figures tell their own tale of vastly increasing operations and British aircraft production steadily expanding after surviving the Nazi attempt to blast both industry and aerodromes to destruction.

Battle of Britain and Battle of Germany.

To bomb Berlin British planes have to fly a total of some 1,200 miles. For at least five-sixths of the time they are in the air they are exposed to enemy fighter attack and anti-aircraft fire. For at least three-quarters of the time (owing to the restricted range of fighters) there can be no fighter escort.

To bomb London German planes have to fly a total of little more than 200 miles. They are exposed to attack for a muck shorter period and they enjoy continuous fighter support.

The defenders in each case have, moreover, the advantage that parachute descents and forced landings of their own men and aircraft on their own soil do not mean loss.

Now look at the ratio of losses for the Battle of Britain and the Battle of Germany.

In the week ended **September 2, 1941,** the R. A. F. lost **61** aircraft (**1** pilot safe), and the *Luftwaffe* only **25.**

In the week ended **September 7, 1940**, the R. A. F. lost **52** aircraft (**31** pilots safe), and the *Luftwaffe* **365**.

	German or Axis Losses.	British Losses.
German attacks on Britain, 1940	**3,038**	**847**
British attacks on Germany and Occupied Territory in Northern Europe, first 8 months of 1941.	**625**	**959**
Middle East operations, since Italy's entry into war	**2,087**	**383**

AN INTERESTING FORECAST

A 6 POINT COROLLARY TO THE 8 POINTS

ANGLO-AMERICAN STRATEGY TO DEFEAT GERMANY

REPORTED SIX-POINT PROGRAMME

A six-point blue print for at least two more years represents the Anglo-American plan of strategy to defeat Germany, it is indicated by authoritative sources here, cabled the ***Daily Express*** New York Correspondent on August 20. This programme, drawn up as a result of the Churchill-Roosevelt talks at sea, will probably follow these general lines:

(1) To encourage Russia by all practical means to hold out against the Nazi onslaught this winter and stock her up with supplies for the spring campaign.

(2) To continue to aid China and keep Japan isolated in the Far East with constant warnings of encirclement and the danger of a major clash with the United States, Britain or Russia if any of their interests should be menaced.

(3) To reinforce strongly the British in the Mediterranean area with increased supplies from the American arsenal, especially planes and tanks, so that the expected German drive during the winter may be checked.

(4) To increase as rapidly as possible the delivery of American-made bombers to Britain, so as not only to raise the tempo of R. A. F. raids on Germany this winter but also to develop reserves which will give the British strong superiority over the *Luftwaffe* by the end of 1942.

(5) To beat Germany to the draw by the occupation or flanking of all strategic outposts that the Nazis may threaten such as Iran, Dakar, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands.

(6) Britain to follow a major defensive strategy of holding out against Germany next year except for offensive aerial attacks, and prepare for a major land offensive against the German army on the Continent in the spring of 1943.

AN AERIAL MARVEL

FEATURES OF DOUGLAS B-19, 83-TON BOMBER.

CAN MAKE EIGHT BRITAIN-BERLIN TRIPS WITHOUT REFUELLING.

For two hours I explored the world's aviation marvel, the Douglas B-19, 83-ton bomber which is capable of making eight trips from Britain to Berlin with 20 tons of bombs without refuelling, or of carrying 180 passengers non-stop from New York to London, cabled Noel Monks to the *Daily Mail* from Marchfield (California) on August 21. Mr. John Grant, a Douglas engineer, took me personally on a conducted tour of his wonder plane.

To get inside the bomber, you have to climb up a 14-step ladder, and the first impression you get in the front cockpit is that you are in some electric sub-station. At one glance you see at least 300 dials which extend all round the flight room, as the B-19's cockpit is termed. Here are some of the things that Grant rattled off to me about his "baby" as he showed me round.

Five hundred engineers spent 700,000 hours making and installing its equipment. Workers spent 1,500,000 hours on general constructions. The bomber took four years to build from the day the first blue print was started until its first flight. The contruction took 3,000,000 rivets and 12 miles of electrical wiring.

The bomber's 17-feet air screws are the largest ever made. Its wing-spread is 212 feet, and its landing wheel is eight feet high. Its speed is in excess of 200 m. p. h. Its range is 8,000 miles. Its flight crew number ten. Its fuel capacity is 11,000 gallons. Its bomb load is 20¼ tons. The bomber has a dozen gun stations, bringing the total strength of the crew to 23.

In the rear of the plane I saw a big cinema camera focussed on a duplicate of an engineer's instrument board. The camera takes a complete picture of the instrument readings throughout the flight. A loudspeaker on the engineer's desk broadcasts over the plane even to its far-flung tail-tip.

Apart from its four main engines, the B-19 has two large auxiliaries in the flight room which provide power for hydraulic systems, radio and lighting, and operate many other power-driven meachanisms. Because the bomber is designed to remain in the air for two days, there is complete sleeping and eating accommodation consisting of comfortable bunks amidships with a mess room and gallery. Every gun station where the gunners might have to sit for long hours through ice conditions has its own heating system which may be turned on or off by the gunners.

DEMOCRACY'S ARSENAL.
ASTRONOMICAL PRODUCTION FIGURES.
POLITICAL REORIENTATION OF WORKERS.

by

George Holman.

Congress is preparing for an all-out debate on the war. The question of prolonging the military service of conscripts by six months aud raising the ceiling of contingents—at present 900,000—will be put squarely before Congress by Mr. Roosevelt. The debate may, as the Isolationists pledge, go far in intensity of bitterness. However, as the President is determined to force the issue, Congress will almost certainly adopt the Bill. To obstruct or even vote against measures intended for strengthening American defence has become pretty unpopular lately. The U. S. A. will have by the autumn those 2,000,000, possibly 2,500,000 men under Arms whom the Administration calls for. In other words, the U. S. A. will turn before the end of the year into a major ready-for-action military Power.

[Since this was written the Bill was passed by a majority of 1 vote.]

Part of what the Chief of Staff, General Marshall—a man of the Pershing school, which means he is in favour of the most active foreign policy—said at a secret session was allowed to leak out: the Philippines, the South China Sea generally and the Far East will be the main items. The State Department, of which Americans proudly say that it is the best-informed place in the world, views the situation in the Far East with growing anxiety. Political circles

are convinced that the United States would not tolerate Japanese aggression, and the danger of the United States being involved in a conflict into oceans is one of the reasons why the President pushes frantically ahead his rearmament drive.

The position on the production front is this. One-seventh of the total production of U. S. industry represents armaments, and Knudsen pledges to raise the proportion to one-third by next midsummer. Two million seven hundred thousand workers are now engaged in the manufacture of munitions, seven times the number a year ago, and it is hoped that the figure next summer will be 5,800,000. The pace of rearmament is limited by the number of machine tools. **The production rate has trebled inside the last 12 months, a thousand machine tools being delivered to industry every day. The peak World War figure was 250 less. A year ago the output was 20 tanks monthly, now it is 390. The aircraft industry predicts passing a monthly figure of 2,500 before the end of the year. The best progress is in shipbuilding; the revised schedule of the Maritime Commission provides for building ships of a total tonnage of 5,400,000 in the course of the next year**—a higher figure than required for replacing British losses in the Atlantic in the last 12 months. However, the President thinks that all this is still short of the possible and necessary all-out effort.

Roosevelt is firmly convinced that American output is a determining factor in the race against Hitler. Therefore he does not shrink from the most drastic measures. **Aluminium shortage was remedied by the curtailment of civilian consumption by four-fifth and by breaking the monopoly of the Aluminium Company.** The state-owned Reconstruction Finance Corporation gave a loan of $ 250,000,000 to a group of three firms headed by Reynolds Corporation for building new aluminium factories, raising the production ultimately to 700,000 tons annually. **Two German controlled monopolies were broken by indictments of the Grand Jury.**

The new income-tax programme is enormous. The first draft amounted to three point five millard dollars in taxes, but before being debated in Congress it was already considered insufficient, and a new Bill is reported for five milliard dollars in taxes, unheard of by the American tax-payer; and all this for armaments.

The drive was greatly helped by the political reorientation of radical workers since the outbreak of the Russo-German war. **Trade unions affiliated to the C. I. O., so far mostly anti-Roosevelt, are now nearly all pro-Roosevelt under the impact of the Russian news.** There is a friendly, if detached, attitude towards Russia not only among the workers. A Gallup poll, undoubtedly the most scientific of the measures of American public opinion, exploded a few

days ago the myth of a fanatical Russian hatred in the United States. According to these findings, only four per cent of the population are for a German victory and Russian defeat. Seventy-two per cent prefer a Russian victory.

However, far more interesting than the total figure are the figures for different income groups. Of the upper income groups five per cent are for a German victory, the middle groups four, and the lower five per cent, so that the difference is hardly worth mentioning. Three per cent of the Protestants are for a German victory and six per cent of the Catholics.

INDIA, PLEASE NOTE.

HOW BRITAIN WILL MEET HER WAR BILL.

PRODUCTION, THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEM.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

NEED FOR INCREASED SAVINGS.

by

The Rt. Hon. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, M. P. (*In a recent B. B. C. talk.*)

The war is now costing us over £ 7,000,000 a week, and I am constantly asked where all the money comes from and where it all goes to. My answer is that it is circulated.

Every week some of us are paying taxes, buying Savings Certificates, or investing in War Loans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer receives all this money, and if he wants more, he can borrow from the Banks. At the same time, every week, he is paying out to soldiers, sailors, airmen and their dependents, drawing cheques for contractors, and meeting all sorts of other claims.

All this money comes back, therefore, one way or another, to the public, and in the following week is available once more for paying taxes, buying Government Securities, and depositing in the Banks. It would be very nice if we could just leave it at that and agree that the problem of paying for the war had been disposed of and that there was no need to worry even if the weekly cost of the war went up further still.

MAIN QUESTION.

But that would be to present far too rosy a picture entirely at variance with the facts. The truth is that it is not money which is the obstacle to the unlimited expansion of the war effort, but economic realities. No amount of money will enable us to make accurate aircraft guns out of steel which has not been smelted, or in factories which have not been built, or with labour which is engaged elsewhere.

The essential war problem is, therefore, how to get the required war material, how to build and equip war factories, and how to find all the labour they need. But the supply of all these things is in direct contradiction with the provision of those other things which we buy for ourselves, and when the productive effort of the country is stretched to the limit, as it very nearly is at the present time, the increase in the output of the one can only take place at the expense of the other.

FURTHER SACRIFICES.

Accordingly, one of three things must happen. The nation as a whole might cling tenaciously to its full standard of life, not merely to its necessaries but also to its comforts and luxuries and the Chancellor of the Exchequer might hesitate to impose on it the full sacrifices needed to enable the Government adequately to prosecute the war. In that case we might deprive ourselves of victory, because we refuse to pay its price.

I am sure that will not happen, because already, we, in the House of Commons, speaking on behalf of the nation, have encouraged him to impose unprecedented taxation, and if the war goes on, we shall not hesitate to urge him again to demand from us all even further sacrifices.

Secondly, it may happen that, while most of the people do their part and are content to live a simple life, a considerable number in all classes, except the poorest who have no margin, insist on retaining their luxuries. If that is so, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will only be able to meet the cost of the war by inordinate drafts on the Banks.

THE RIGHT WAY.

We shall then see a repetition of what took place during the last war. Prices will go up, and the standard of life of a large section of the people will go down with considerable loss of health and morale. That would be paying for the war in the wrong way, because it would be increasing the burden on the backs of those least able to bear it.

The third alternative is that we should all cut out of our expenditure every wasteful and unnecessary item, and save to the limit of our capacity to assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his task. If we do that we shall certainly be able to find over and above last year's level of savings the further £ 300,000,000 which are asked of us this year, and an even larger sum, if it should prove necessary, every year after.

That would be paying for the war in the right way, the only one worthy of the courageous and resolute men and women who make up the British people.

WIDENING GULF BETWEEN VICHY AND FRENCH PEOPLE

RESPECT AND PITY FOR PETAIN: HATRED FOR DARLAN

SUSPICION AND DISTRUST WITHIN GOVERNMENT

WILL DARLAN DARE TO FIGHT ALLIES AGAINST POPULAR WILL?

Further signs of the widening gulf between Vichy and the people of France may be seen in the announcement that several French Senators and Deputies, long since deprived of any parliamentary rights, have been put under "administrative" arrest for open criticism of Marshal Pétain's, Government writes *The Times* Correspondent, formerly with the French forces, on August 20. This development fully bears out the opinions on the present relations between the Government and the people given to me by a senior French officer who recently joined the forces of de Gaulle in this country.

DARLAN'S POLICE RULE

Admiral Darlan, who rules only by the power of his police backed up by the Gestapo and Germany, is mistrusted and hated. The French people know that he was chosen by the Germans as Laval's successor, and their bitterness is steadily increasing. In conversation everywhere one hears references to the "traitor Darlan", and walls all over France bear the inscription "A bas Darlan!" ("down with Darlan!"). Laval himself recently remarked to a friend: "This Darlan has beaten my record; he is even more unpopular than I am".

The cause of this hatred is self-evident. France, says my informant, detests the idea of "collaboration" with the Germans. Resistance constantly stiffens, and reactions become more and more violent. On this plane a distinction can hardly be made between occupied and unoccupied France. In the former, perhaps, a few more people wish ardently for a German defeat, but, in both cases, it is a wish held by the vast majority of the people.

PENT-UP OPPOSITION

Powerful opposition to Vichy comes from the solid block of Parliamentarians, and more active agitation from the Communists. On the first favourable occasion, all these feelings may surge up into a rebellion, though, for want of organization, leaders and above all, arms, a revolution is held to be impossible. Too many martyrs have already paid with their lives for impetuous gestures.

Pétain arouses in public opinion a mixed feeling of respect and pity. The average Frenchman thinks: "Poor old man! He has not deserved this". But this respect carries no relative authority. It is felt that Pétain is no more than a weather-vane sponsoring traitors whom Germany has placed at his side. In the general humiliation, he remains as the last glimmer of past glory and memory of victory, but his prestige is not sufficient to persuade the French people that their future and honour lie in a German victory. Pétain's influence, states this French officer is negative. He prevents or delays revolt, but cannot create true collaboration.

CABINET MEMBERS AGAINST DARLAN

Within the Government itself the men of Vichy dislike and distrust each other. Already they feel the ship sinking, and at bottom their hearts cannot forgive Darlan for having compromised them. General Huntziger detests the Admiral, and it is in bad taste to mention his name to him. General Bergeret, the Minister for Air, is an intelligent man and more supple than Huntziger, but his personal position is extremely precarious because of the charges brought against him before the Riom court, where it was alleged that he had furnished false documents in support of M. Guy La Chambre in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Barthelemy, the Minister of Justice, is honest but, it is felt, of little courage, and he will give way to pressure through a mixture of fear and ambition. M. Puchen, the new Minister of the Interior, is still puzzling, and General Nogues in Morocco, ready to support the strongest side, is waiting.

GENERAL WEYGAND, AN ENIGMA

A great enigma in this picture of Vichy is Weygand, of whom, it is felt, the less said the better. According to my informant, he has no more than 90,000 men in North Africa ill-equipped, without tanks and heavy guns, with a

few aircraft and little artillery. In spite of their fear of de Gaulle, the Germans dare not allow the French forces in North Africa to be reinforced, though recently several hundred officers of African troops were released from German prison camps. It is not believed that Darlan, against the almost unanimous will of the French people, will dare to take up arms against the Allies. The action of Vichy in Syria was already extremely unpopular, and brought the resignation of many officers both in France and in North Africa. The relinquishing to the Germans of bases at Casablanca and Dakar would be a challenge to the nation and the army. It is seen, however that Darlan, staking his all on German cards, is capable of anything. Only part of the fleet and a small proportion of the air force and perhaps, professional soldiers would follow him.

WAR ANNIVERSARY 1941

Balance Sheet—3rd week

I.—THE AXIS.

1940.

DICTATORS' DESIGNS

1. In British Commonwealth's darkest hour, with N. W. Europe overrun and Britain gravely menaced, Italy delivers stab in the back.

2. Defence of Egypt and Suez, India's vital Western gateway, is huge new problem with French defection and Italian hostility.

Nationalist editor of Cairo weekly *Al Mussawar* tells Duce in open letter (Aug. 4) that "Egypt would never think of replacing the alliance with Great Britain by a bond with any other

1941.

DICTATORS FRUSTRATED

1. The challenge was met. Italy was brought to the choice of surrender to Britain or surrender to Germany. **Mussolini chose the latter, and his country became "that subject, abject province of Germany.**

Now British and Indian troops face the Duce's rescuer with equal resolution.

2. **January and February 1941 saw dramatic events in African theatre.** Bardia, vaunted Fascist bastion, fell to Wavell on Jan. 4, Tobruk on Jan. 23, Derna on Jan. 30, Cyrene on Feb. 3, Benghazi on Feb. 6, while from Rome Ansaldo cried "Woe!" **Graziani had lost two-thirds of his forces and mountains of material.**

Indian troops, starting the Italian rout by brilliant Sidi Barrani action, "won golden opinions everywhere", says C.-in-C. Auchinleck (Feb. 9.). Public holidays in India marked

1940—*cont.*

power, least of all with the country which had proclaimed her intention of including Egypt and the Sudan in a re-established Roman Empire, to whose record in Libya Egyptians are not blind."

Meanwhile Graziani masses well-equipped legions on Egyptian frontier. "We shall very soon have plenty of work to do," says Wavell (Aug. 21). **On Sept. 15, promised date for German invasion of Britain, Italians cross border. Reaching Sidi Barrani, Graziani prophesies fall of Alexandria.**

3. Large forces in Italy's E. African Empire were ready to march into British Somaliland, Kenya, Sudan. British evacuation of Somaliland in August after delaying action brings Italy 460 miles of Indian Ocean coastline, prompts German boast (Aug. 21) : **"The British route from India has now gone out of British hands."**

Says Churchill (Aug. 20) : "We intend to do our best".

1941—*cont.*

outstanding feats, and leading men sent congratulations.

3. March and April witness mortal blows at Italian East Africa. **Epic of Keren seals doom of Eritrea and covers Indian troops with glory.**

"British Indian divisions", says Churchill (May 20), "have gained fresh laurels in the fighting from Kassala, and all the way from Kassala and Keren up to the final events."

First troops to land at Berbera for recapture of Somaliland are carried in H. M. I. S. *Parvati* and *Netravati*.

Cleared by Imperial and Allied forces, Abyssinia welcomes back Haile Selassie, **first Axis victim and first to return to his heritage.**

1940—*cont.*

4. Italy's entry into the war brought large, untried and hostile naval forces to replace Britain's French ally. **Bulk of British shipping to India had to be diverted to Cape Route.**

Berlin tells Persian radio listeners (Oct. 23) :

" **British power in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean has come to an end** ". Rome takes photo of Italian flag at Aden for Balkan circulation. Axis raiders and radio menace shipping in Indian ocean. **Sinking of R. I. N. sloop** *Pathan* (**June 24**) **shows proximity of Danger.**

5. Italy has over 2,000 first-line planes and nearest Axis bases to India. Propaganda raid on Bahrein (Oct.) is hailed in Rome as long-distance record threatening.

6. Meanwhile Axis agents prepare the sapping of India's Middle Eastern defences from within, aided by Quislings and Vichy weakness.

1941—*cont.*

Heavy Axis price is at least **213,000** casualties in first Western Desert Campaign, Sudan and Eritrea alone. Indian casualties total **6,427**, proportion of killed to wounded being 1 to 5·7. In Mesopotamian campaign. of last Great War, Indian Army suffered 13,812 casualties, with killed to wounded as 1 to 3·2.

4. Taranto, Matapan and daily work of Navy and R. A. F. **destroy nearly half Italy's cruiser, destroyer and submarine strength, sink one capital ship, and damage others.**

Red Sea, swept of enemy, becomes U. S. supply route for Middle East. First enemy to reach Aden are crew of Italian submarine captured and towed in by British trawler.

German raider sunk in Indian Ocean by H. M. S. *Cornwall* (May 9) demonstrates control of Indian Sea-routes by R. N. and R. I. N.

5. Italy admits 3,565 airmen lost. Her advanced bases are smoked out.

6. Scientific precision of Axis plans in Arab countries is upset just in time by British and Allied actions.

1940—*cont.*

Conscious of the real nature of Hitlerism, India knows that if the Axis junior partner fails in one quarter,. danger will rise elsewhere. **Mahatma Gandhi** gives clear definition (June 22) : **" Whatever Hitlerism may ultimately prove to be, we know what Hitlerism has come to mean. It means naked, ruthless force reduced to an exact science and worked .with scientific precision ".**

7. Hitler's plan is to threaten India's eastern gate at Singapore at the same time as the drive to Suez and the attack on Britain. Detailed for this work, **Japan joins Germany and Italy in Triple Pact** (**September**).

Thai-Indo-China conflict gives Tokyo chance for extending influence towards Malaya, where strength of India's eastern bastion is till untried.

Burma Road for supplies to China, temporarily closed in July at moment of extreme peril, is reopened by Britain, Oct. 17.

1941—*cont.*

In **Iraq** Rashid Ali, in Axis pay, seizes power and attacks British troops, thus **threatening India's defences and communications.** British and Indian soldiers, with the R. A. F. and Indian civil aviators, eradicate danger and force Rashid Ali to flight while **Britain restores Iraqi sovereignty retaining only treaty rights**.

From Syrian aerodromes Germany offers Rashid Ali belated and ineffectual help, then provokes fratricidal conflict in **Syria** to regain Middle Eastern position. British, Indian, Australian and allied troops remove Syrian peril in hard and well-fought campaign.

Iran is next field for Hitler's agents. Indians again play notable part in brief British cleansing action necessitated, in concert with Russia, after failure of warnings to Tehran. **Thus closest bombing-threat to India is dealt.**

7. Danger and tension remain. But the eastern gate has been steadily strengthened. Manned by increasing numbers of British, Indian and Australian troops, defences are extended through Malaya and Burma. Under C.-in-C. Sir R. Brooke-Popham, **Singapore is regarded as world's strongest base, with largest 18-inch coastal guns, planes, anti-aircraft and secret defences**.

Cautious Japanese aggression gives her bases in Indo-China, but united A. B. C. D. front replies with economic sanctions, are ready for military action if necessary. **" This has got to stop** ", says Churchill (Aug. 24) of Japanese aggression.

II.—INDIA.

1940

1. Armed Forces

Indian Army strength before the war was about 57,000 British (due to be reduced) and 157,000 Indian regulars, with the A. F. (I.) of 24,000, I. T. F. of 19,000, I. A. R. of 35,400 and the Indian States Forces of 47,000.

Recruits came forward readily, but the necessary speed-up in mechanisation involved big problems, and training of officers and men takes time.

Animal Transport Companies served in France and shared glory of Dunkirk, while an Indian division stood guard on Egypt's frontier, and Indians helped in Somaliland defence. But the expansion scheme necessitated by Axis advances had not completed by first war-anniversary its first 100,000 soldiers.

2. Finance and Trade

Indian Defence Savings Movement to finance strengthening of defence services announced in June.

India's imports in April, May, and June are of the value of **Rs. 45 crores.**

1941

1. Armed Forces

"To-day there are well over 100,000 Indian troops serving overseas, and the total of India's fighting forces is approaching the mark of one million."—C.-in-C. Wavell, sept. 3, 1941.

"The output of trained drivers has grown to 40 times what it was in 1939."—Sir J. Raisman, Feb. 29.

The year ended April 1941 saw 4 cavalry regiments, 5 batteries and 1 section of artillery, 4 companies and 1 section of sappers and miners, 23 battalions of infantry, 1 camel corps unit and 3 animal transport companies leaving **Indian States** for service uuder the Crown.

"**During the last year the R. I. N. has made an expansion nnprecedented in India's history**", said Gen. Wavell on Sept. 3, "**and will soon form an impressive and most valuable fleet**".

Nine training centres are equiped and working to produce mechanics for the expanding Air Force.

2. Finance and Trade

Grand total of subscriptions to all **Indian Defence Loans** up to Aug. 23 is **Rs. 81,36,12,000.**

Completion of sterling repatriations (announced February) **reduces India's sterling obligations by over Rs. 220 crores since 1935.**

Reserve Bank's "net profits during the year" says Sir J. Taylor, Aug. 11, "have increased very largely, amounting to Rs. 279 lakhs as

1940—*cont.*

3. Industrial Expansion

Eastern Group Conference meets in New Delhi (Oct. 25) to promote trade between the Commonwealth countries east of Suez, stimulate production and ensure joint economic policy with common object of winning war.

"**In defence of our 'common freedom**" says Churchill "**you are indeed building up a new world of armed strength to redress the balance of the old.**"

Exported articles wholly or mainly manufactured in India were of the total value in 1938-39 of **Rs. 47,61,00,000**.

1941—*cont.*

compared with Rs 29 lakhs for the half year ending in 1940." As a result Reserve Bank can pay Rs. 262 lakhs to Central Government.

Viceroy's War Purposes Fund reaches Rs. 4,65,38,000 (July 15).

With India's sea-routes held open, imports in April, May and June total **Rs. 52 crores**.

3. Industrial Expansion.

India has gone a long way towards becoming the Eastern Arsenal of the war effort.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said on July 17 that Indian Ordnance Factories are being assisted by 250 "trade" workshops and 23 railway workshops, which have undertaken the production of 700 items of munition supply involving 20,000,000 individual articles. **Fifty-four Indian firms are now making machine-tools.** The output of filled shells is already **24 times the pre-war figure** and is expected to rise in two stages to **96 times.**

Benefit to India's general trade is shown by increase of export value of articles wholly or mainly manufactured in India to Rs. **81,24,00,000** in 1940-41.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period—September 1—7, 1941.

NAZIS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

"On Sept. 4, at 12.30 p. m., a German submarine was attacked by depth-charges at 62 degrees 31 minutes north and 27 degrees 6 minutes west,

The Nazi version of the *Greer* **incident finds an equally grotesque parallel in the German broadcast in Hindustani of Sept. 3, which declared:**

i. e., within the German blockade zone. The German submarine was not able to ascertain the nationality of the attacking destroyer, which continued the pursuit. At 12.39 p. m. the submarine defended herself by firing two torpedoes which missed their mark". (*German news in English, Persian and Arabic, Sep, 7.*)

" When Poland attacked Germany all other nations were dragged into the flames of war."

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

" Germany has not allowed Mr. Churchill or his younger brother Stalin even to take reconnaissance flights across her territories.....During August the British lost 431 aircraft while Germany lost only 37 planes." (*German news in Hindustani, Sep. 5.*)

The Nazi announcer himself must have taken cover thrice in the preceding five nights because British or Soviet bombers were over Berlin.

R. A. F. losses in offensive operations during August were 259 machines, while the *Luftwaffe* lost 125—a ratio of 2 to 1 which the Berlin radio cheerfully steps up to 12 to 1. It is perfectly natural that the British attackers should lose more planes on the average than the German defenders, and the frankness of the official British figures speakes for itself. The Nazis have never admitted losing more planes than their opponents, even dnring their offensive against Britain last year when they were losing 4 times as many aircraft as the defenders.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

" Did Germany ever think of occupying any Muslim State ? Did Germany ever desecrate any sacred Muslim institution ?" (*German news in Persian and Arabic Sept. 4.*)

" In the East we must have the mastery as far as the Caucasus and Iran."—*Hitler, 1933.*

" To conquer the whole of the Eastern world, from the Danube to the Bay of Basrah would be to break the chains by which Europe has fettered our arms."—*German Near East Memorandum, 1934.*

"Arabs and Muslims! The policy of these Dictators does not recognise respect for Din or consideration for Sheikhs and Elders. In Albania and Yugoslavia there was a large number of mosques and Madrassahs; the hands of the Fascists and Nazis have done away with them all."—*Al Arab, July 17, 1941.*

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

"In 1781 the British dealt in slaves. Innumerable British ships shifted slaves from West-Africa to Jamaica, where they were sold." (*German news in Hindustani, Sept. 2*).

In 1834 the British Parliament led the world in abolishing slavery throughout the Empire at a cost of £ 20,000,000 to British taxpayers.

In 1941 Germany deals in slaves. "Please do not interpret the word 'slaves' as a parable or rhetorical term," said Nazi Agriculture Minister Darre in May 1940. "We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery which we must and will introduce."

PROMISES AND THREATS.

Many nations have learned to their cost that Nazi promise is a Nazi threat. As a rule Axis broadcasters seek to give the impression that in the plan for world domination India will somehow miraculously escape the fate of others, if only she will cease to defend herself.

But now and then, amongst the soft and sly appeals, the Axis shows its face of ugly aggression. The Italian injunction to its Hindustani listeners on Sept. 2 last to "wait for the arrival of the Nazis at the Indian borders" is by no means the first of its kind.

On Nov. 11, 1940 the Italians also said that India might be invaded, and in the previous month a review of three phases of the war as seen by the optimistic Italian Press was quoted by the Ankara paper *Ulus*. They were :—

(*i*) "The complete defeat of France."

(*ii*) "The ousting of Britain from the Mediterranean and Africa."

(*iii*) "The invasion of India."

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Berlin and Rome run each other close for the doubtful distinction of the war's most remarkable radio lie.

" The principles of the national Socialists require them to attain their political demands through non-violence."–*German broadcast in Hindustani, 6 August 1940*

" After years of occupation (in India, Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan) the British are still living like prisoners. The quarters where they live have iron bars and after sun-down no one may come in or go out. In India no European can go out after dark."—*Italian broadcast to Malta, February 1941.*

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OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE LXIII**—(*Batch 5*).

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		Kannangudi	... 6.30 p. m.
	3, Friday ...	Melur	... 6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam	... 6.30 p. m.

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